5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

As usual, we soon became the best of friends with the people whose house we had so unceremoniously broken into. We were given a large room and regaled with buttered tea which we found excellent after our cold march. The combination of the hot tea and the caloric-producing butter is just the thing for a cold climate. After all there is nothing more incongruous in putting butter in tea than there is in putting milk in it.

The house was a very large one and the only obstacle to our comfort was the horrible smell of an enormous cauldron of the coarsest kind of turnip which the people of the house were cooking as a delicacy for their dinner.

Our next march lay along a pleasant grassy valley full of flocks of sheep. Passing K'on tzŭ-k'a[1] we crossed a little pass from which the Yangtze was visible, and descended a narrow valley to Te-ga-ting. The weather was bright and fine again and we saw a good deal of game, including some Stone's Pheasants (*Phasianus elegans*), and two woodcock, at one of which I made a disgraceful miss.

Continuing down the same valley the next morning we reached the Yangtze and followed up the bank of that river to the Chu-pa-lung[2] ferry where we crossed to its left bank. The Yangtze is here from 100 to 150 yards wide, running with a strong current through very barren hills. The ferry-boat is a fine one and will take 15 mules across at once. The Tibetan name of the Yangtze is Dre Ch'u according to Rockhill. As pronounced locally it sounded to me like Nri Ch'ŏ or Ndri Ch'ŏ. The Mekong they call Da Ch'ŏ, and the Salween Chiama Ngŏ Ch'ŏ. The elevation of Chu-pa-lung is only 9000 feet, and the shade temperature rose as high as 70°.

On the 8th May we reached Ba-t'ang. The distance from Chu-pa-lung is nearly 20 miles but the road is an easy one. The Ba-t'ang plain was the biggest I had seen since leaving Chung-tien a month before. It measures about two miles by one mile, and was beautifully green with crops of wheat and barley.

The town has some 200 houses, most of them of a good

[1] Rockhill's K'on-djin-k'a.
[2] Dru-ba-nang in Tibetan according to Rockhill.

TABLE 11

PRODUCTION OF TEA IN SZECHUAN (1936)

245
433
272

Name of District	Total Amount (In Piculs)	Per Cent of Total
Ya-An	20,000	17.3
Kuan-Hsien	16,452	14.2
Ta-I	12,000	10.4
Pai-Chuan	10,800	9.3
Ho-Chiang	10,000	8.6
Yung-Ching	10,000	8.6
Kao-Hsien	6,000	5.1
Tsung-Nai	5,000	4.3
Cheng-Ko	3,000	2.5
Yung-Lien	2,500	2.1
Ping-Shan	2,000	1.7
Wan-Yuan	2,000	1.7
Tien-Chuen	1,700	1.4
An-Hsien	1,600	1.3
Chi-Chiang	1,500	1.2
Ping-Wu	1,500	1.2
Ching-Shen	1,500	1.2
Chien-Wei	1,500	1.2
Liang-Shan	1,320	1.1
O-Mei	1,050	.9
Ma-Pien	955	.8
Ta-Hsien	500	.4
Nan-Chuan	500	.4
Chia-Chiang	500	.4
Mien-Chu	300	.2
Yung-Hsien	214	.1
Hsing-Wen	200	.1
Hsuan-Han	200	.1
Tung-Liang	120	.1
Chien-Chiang	85	.07
O-Pien	80	.07
Chung-Hsien	78	.06
Han-Yuan	60	.05
Kuang-An	54	.04
Tien-Chiang	40	.03
Chang-Ning	35	.03
Nou-Hsi	30	.02
Kai-Chiang	25	.02
Ming-Shan	20	.01
Pu-Chiang	20	.01
Siu-Shan	16	.01
Tang-Ling	4	.003
Wen-Chuan	3	.002
Total	115,461	100.000